

A LIST OF CESTODES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN EAST AFRICAN MAMMALS, BIRDS AND REPTILES.

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Records of cestodes from East African hosts are scattered in literature, most of which is inaccessible to workers in this country. Such records have been derived in the main from the examination of material brought back to Europe and America by members of scientific expeditions and are naturally very incomplete. The helminth parasites of domesticated animals in Kenya are now comparatively well known at Kabete and it is thought that before further work is undertaken, a general review of the situation will be of great value.

In recording parasitic species no useful purpose will be served by too strict a definition of the geographical area which is covered. Generally, however, this area includes Kenya Colony, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar only. The classification followed is that of Southwell (1930) although the Tænioidea have been rearranged following Fuhrmann (1932).

In the following list, except for species described from E. Africa, records for which no authority is given are new. Where the record refers to the original description the fact is mentioned and the reference is that of the specific description.

The writer owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. H. A. Baylis of the British Museum of Natural History for his assistance with the literature and for permission to publish records of specimens determined by him in the British Museum collection but hitherto unpublished. Where such records are given the source is acknowledged. The writer has to thank Mr. R. Daubney for his encouragement and help. Without the assistance of his collection of reprints the determination of most of the cestodes of East Africa would have been impossible. Finally, thanks are due to Dr. van Someren for material and for assistance with many of the host names.

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| Order | EUCESTODA, Southwell, 1930. |
| Superfamily | Dibothriocephaloidea, Stiles, 1906. |
| Family | Dibothriocephalidæ, Luhe, 1902. |
| Genus | <i>Dibothriocephalus</i> , Luhe, 1899. |

Dibothriocephalus felis (Creplin, 1825).

HOST. Leopard (*Felis pardus*), Kere Kiu (? Kiu Kiu), Belgian Congo.

Genus *Bothridium*, Blainville, 1824.

Bothridium ovatum, Diesing, 1850.

HOST. Python, Ngong, Kenya.

Genus *Duthersia*, Perrier, 1873.

Duthersia fimbriata (Diesing, 1850).

HOST. *Varanus niloticus*, Tanganyika (Sandground, 1928).

According to Joyeux, Gendre and Baer this species is frequently encountered in all African species of the genus *Varanus*.

LARVAL FORMS *Sparganum*.

Sparganum, sp.

HOST. Serval (*Felis capensis hindei*), Ngong, Kenya.

Specimen found in the subcutis.

Sparganum, sp.

HOST. Mongoose (*Atilax albicauda ibeana*), determined by Baylis, recorded by Loveridge (1928).

Superfamily Proteocephaloidea, Southwell, 1930.

Family Proteocephalidae, La Rue, 1911.

Genus *Proteocephalus*, Weinland, 1858.

Proteocephalus gabonicus, Beddard, 1913.

HOST. Puff-adder (*Bitis gabonica*), Amani, Tanganyika (Sandground, 1928); puff-adder, Nairobi (Solomon, 1932); puff-adder, Ngong Road, Nairobi.

Proteocephalus elapsoidea (Sandground, 1928).

HOST. *Elapsoides guentheri*.

Originally described from this host from Nyange, Ulunguru Mts.

Proteocephalus crotaphopeltis (Sandground, 1928).

HOST. *Crotaphopeltis tornieri*.

Described from the same locality as the last species.

Proteocephalus, sp.

HOST. *Boædon lineatus*.

Sandground records specimens that he could not determine specifically (1928).

Proteocephalus, sp.

HOST. *Thelotornis kirtlandii*.

Indeterminable specimens recorded by Sandground (1928).

Superfamily Tænioidea, Zwicke, 1841.

Family Davaineidae, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Sub-family Davaineinae, Braun, 1900.

Genus *Cotugnia*, Diamare, 1893.

Cotugnia crassa, Fuhrmann, 1909.

HOST. Guinea-fowl. Specimens in the British Museum collection from Uganda.

Genus *Davainea*, Blanchard, 1891.

Davainea proglottina (Davaine, 1860).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Maseno, Kenya.

This species appears to be rather rare in Kenya. Although constantly sought it was not encountered until recently (January, 1933).

Genus *Houttuynia*, Fuhrmann, 1920.

Houttuynia struthionis (Houttuyn, 1772).

HOST. Ostrich (*Struthio camelus massaicus*), Laikipia, Kenya.

Previously reported by Meggitt (1921) from specimens forwarded to Prof. Nuttall by the Veterinary Pathologist, Nairobi.

Baer (1928) appears to have demonstrated satisfactorily that there is only one species of cestode known to occur in the ostrich. Examination of the writer's material gives support to his findings.

Genus *Raillietina*, Fuhrmann, 1920.

Sub-genus *Raillietina*, Stiles and Orleman, 1926.

Raillietina (Raillietina) tetragona (Molin, 1858).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Nairobi, Maseno and Mombasa.

Solomon (1932) has reported this species from Kojja, Uganda. Specimens in the British Museum collection from fowls from Uganda and Kilosa, Tanganyika, and from guinea-fowl from Bululi, Uganda.

Raillietina (Raillietina) echinobothrida (Megnin, 1880).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Nairobi, Kabete and Njoro.

The writer is not satisfied that the separation of this species from *R. tetragona* is justified. Examination of a number of specimens shows that there is considerable variation in the number and size of the hooks, the only characters that can now be used to separate the forms. Both forms produce the same nodular lesions in the intestinal wall.

Raillietina (Raillietina) penetrans (Baczynska, 1914).

HOST. Domestic fowl. Described originally from specimens from East Africa.

Lopez-Neyra (1920) considers this species identical with *R. echinobothrida*.

Raillietina (Raillietina) cohnii (Baczynska, 1914).

HOST. Domestic fowl. Described from specimens from East Africa.

Raillietina (Raillietina) pintneri (Klaptocz, 1906).

HOST. Guinea-fowl (*Numida mitrata reichnowi*), Loitokitok, Masai Reserve.

Raillietina (Raillietina) bycanistis (Baylis, 1919).

HOST. Hornbill (*Bycanistes subquadratus*).

Originally described from Uganda.

Raillietina (Raillietina) debilis (Baylis, 1919).

HOST. Stork (*Anastomus lamelligerus*).

Originally described from Uganda. Dr. Baylis has re-examined the type material and kindly permits me to state that the pores are unilateral.

Raillietina (Raillietina) insignis (Steudener, 1877).

HOST. *Vinago delalandii*, Dar es Salaam. Specimens in the British Museum collection.

Raillietina (Raillietina) vaganda (Baylis, 1919).

HOST. Sea-eagle (*Haliæetus vocifer*), Uganda (Baylis).

Originally described from Uganda. After re-examination of the types Dr. Baylis kindly informs me that this species has about ten eggs in a capsule.

Sub-genus *Paroniella*, Fuhrmann, 1920.

Raillietina (Paroniella) numida (Fuhrmann, 1912).

HOST. Guinea-fowl (*Guttera pucherani*), Ngong, and (*Numida mitrata reichnowi*), Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi. Specimens in the British Museum collection from guinea-fowl from Ankole, Uganda.

This species is exceedingly variable in size.

Sub-genus *Skrjabinia*, Fuhrmann, 1920.

Raillietina (Skrjabinia) cesticillus (Molin, 1858).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Kikuyu.

Genus *Davainea*, sensu latu.

Three records of collections determined as *Davainea* sp. before the sub-division of the genus by Fuhrmann (1920) are given here.

Davainea sp.

HOST. The field rat, *Arvicanthis abyssinicus nairobiæ*, Nairobi. Specimens in the British Museum collection.

Davainea sp.

HOST. *Bleda pallidigula*, Uganda (Baylis, 1919).

Davainea sp.

HOST. *Centropus superciliaris*, Nairobi (Baylis in Loveridge, 1923).

Sub-family Idiogeninæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Genus *Chapmania*, Monticelli, 1893.

Chapmania unilateralis, Skrjabin, 1914.

HOST. Ground hornbill (*Bucorvus cafer*).

Originally described from material collected in what was then German East Africa (South Ufipa).

Genus *Idiogenes*, Krabbe, 1867.

Idiogenes flagellum (Goeze, 1782).

HOST. *Milvus migrans parasitus*, Tanganyika (Baylis in Loveridge, 1928).

According to Fuhrmann (1932) *I. longicirrhosa* (Fuhr.) is a synonym of *I. flagellum*.

Genus *Sphyrnchotænia*, Ransom, 1911.

Sphyrnchotænia uncinata, Ransom, 1911.

HOST. Bustard (*Neotis caffra*).

Originally described from specimens collected at N'garri Narok River, Kenya.

Family Anoplocephalidæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Sub-family Anoplocephalinæ, Blanchard, 1891.

Genus *Anoplocephala*, Blanchard, 1848.

Anoplocephala perfoliata (Goeze, 1782).

HOST. Horse, Zanzibar (Meggitt, 1921), Molo, Kenya.

Often seen in horses that have been killed at Kabete.

Anoplocephala rhodesiensis, Yorke and Southwell, 1921.

HOST. Zebra (*Equus quagga bohmi*), Loitokitok, Masai Reserve.

Previously recorded by Baylis (in Loveridge, 1923) from the same host from Sagayo, Mwanza, Tanganyika. There are also in the British Museum collection specimens from zebra from Mwale, Tanganyika and from Karamoja and from a donkey at Mbarara.

Some of the author's batch of specimens have been recorded by Solomon (1932) as *A. perfoliata*.

Anoplocephala magna (Abildgaard, 1789).

HOST. Grevy's zebra (*Equus grevyi*), Laisamis Northern Frontier Province.

Part of this material has already been recorded by Solomon (1932).

Anoplocephala spatula (von Linstow, 1901).

HOST. Hyrax (*Procavia* sp.), Kibwezi, Kenya (Bischoff, 1913); Dodoma, Tanganyika (Baer, 1924).

Genus *Aporina*, Fuhrmann, 1902.

Aporina delafondi (Railliet, 1892).

HOST. Dove (*Streptopelia semitorquata semitorquata*), Kabete, Kenya.

Reported by Klapotocz (1908) from N. Uganda.

Genus *Moniezia*, Blanchard, 1891.

Moniezia expansa (Rudolphi, 1810).

HOSTS. Sheep, goats and calves, very widely distributed in Kenya. Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus delameri*), Ngong, Kenya. Recorded from the eland (*Taurotragus oryx*) from Kenya by Monnig, 1933.

As reported by Daubney (1925), this is the most frequently encountered tapeworm of sheep in Kenya.

Moniezia benedeni (Moniez, 1879).

HOSTS. Specimens in the British Museum collection from impala (*Aepyceros melampus*), eland (*Taurotragus oryx*) and reedbuck from Tanganyika; also from kongoni (*Alcelaphus lelwel*) from Karamoja.

Moniezia sp.

HOST. Goat, Kaimosi, Kenya.

Owing to the contracted state of this specimen no interproglottideal glands can be distinguished; but the genital pores are in the centre of the proglottis margin. It is probably either *M. expansa* or *M. benedeni*.

Moniezia sp.

HOST. Harvey's duiker (*Cephalopus ignifer ignifer*), Taveta.

Another contracted specimen that unfortunately cannot be determined specifically. It is probably *M. expansa*.

Sub-family Linstowinae, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Genus *Inermicapsifer*. Janicki. 1910.

Inermicapsifer hyracis (Rudolphi, 1810).

HOST. Hyrax (*Procavia* sp.), Entota, Tanganyika (Bischoff, 1913).

Inermicapsifer guineensis (Graham, 1908).

HOSTS. Pouched rat (*Cricetomys gambianum*), Zanzibar (Meggitt, 1921), *Arvicanthis abyssinicus nairobiæ*, Athi Plains, Kenya.

A very common parasite of the field rat, *Arvicanthis*, in the vicinity of Nairobi.

Inermicapsifer lopas, Bischoff, 1913.

HOST. Hyrax (*Procavia* sp.), Dodoma (Bischoff, 1913).

Inermicapsifer norhalli, Baer, 1924.

HOST. Hyrax (*Procavia* sp.), Dodoma (Baer, 1924).

Inermicapsifer prionodes, Bischoff, 1912.

HOST. Hyrax (*Procavia* sp.), Dodoma (Bischoff, 1913).

Genus *Oochoristica*, Luhe, 1898.

Oochoristica crassiceps, Baylis, 1920.

HOST. The snake *Psammodphis subtaeniatus*, Mombasa.

Original description from material from Mombasa.

Oochoristica zonuri, Baylis, 1919.

HOST. The lizard *Zonuras tropidosternum*, Dodoma, Tanganyika.
(Baylis, 1920).

Sub-family Thysanosominae, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Genus *Avitellina*, Gough, 1911.

Avitellina centripunctata (Rivolta, 1874).

HOST. Sheep, Ngobit, Kenya. Specimens in the British Museum collection from sheep from Karamoja. Recorded from the eland (*Taurotragus oryx*) from Kenya by Monnig (1933).

The specimens collected in Kenya agree generally with the amended description given by Woodland (1927) for this species. The species is liable to considerable variation throughout the length of the strobila. The paruterine organs may lie in a single row in the centre at one point and overlap laterally at another. Similarly the number of testes in the row external to the ventral excretory vessels varies from segment to segment. It is hoped to make a detailed study of these variations at a later date.

Avitellina edifontainea (Woodland, 1928).

HOST. Eland (*Taurotragus oryx*).

Originally described from material from Chilangali, Tanganyika.

Genus *Thysaniezia*, Skrjabin, 1926.

Thysaniezia giardi (Moniez, 1879).

HOST. Sheep, Kinangop, Kenya.

This worm has only been collected once (1933).

Genus *Stilesia*, Railliet, 1893.

Stilesia globipuncta (Rivolta, 1874).

HOST. Goat, Zanzibar (Meggitt, 1921). Specimens in the British Museum collection from sheep, Jinja, Uganda.

Stilesia hepatica, Wolffhugel, 1903.

HOST. Sheep. Generally distributed in Kenya.

This parasite of the bile ducts of sheep was first reported from Kenya by Daubney (1925). Fragments of 180 mm. in length have been collected and the total length must be greatly in excess of this. There appears to be no reaction on the part of the host, sections of liver and ducts containing the worms show no lesions either in the wall of the ducts or in the surrounding parenchyma. It may be recorded that this parasite has been collected from sheep on the well-drained northern slopes of Mt. Kenya which were free from all other worms.

Stilesia vittata, Railliet, 1896.

HOST. Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), Zanzibar (Meggitt, 1921).

Family Mesocestoididæ, Perrier, 1897.
Genus Mesocestoides, Vaillant, 1863.

Mesocestoides lineatus (Goeze, 1782).

HOSTS. Frequently found in dogs and cats at Kabete, Kenya.

Mesocestoides sp.

HOST. Serval (*Felis capensis hindei*), Ngong, Kenya.

A large number of what appear to be young worms were present. Their size and characters appear to agree most nearly with those of *M. longistriatus* (Setti, 1897).

Larval Form *Tetrathyridium*.

Tetrathyridium variabile (Diesing, 1850).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Kabete.

This parasite was originally described from the lung of the guinea-fowl. Specimens have been found fairly frequently in large numbers in the lungs of fowls that have been kept at the Laboratory for experimental purposes.

Family Dilepididæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.
Sub-family Dilepidinæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.
Genus *Amoebotænia*, Cohn, 1899.

Amoebotænia sphenoides (Railliet, 1892).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Njoro, Kenya.

This parasite is encountered in cases of fowl leukemia, when it occurs in large numbers in the duodenum causing a very severe catarrhal condition.

Genus *Cyclorchida*, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Cyclorchida omalancristota (Wedl, 1855).

HOST. Spoonbill, *Platalea leucorodia leucorodia*, Tanganyika. (Baylis in Loveridge, 1923).

Sub-family Dipylidiinæ, Stiles 1896.
Genus *Choanotænia*, Railliet, 1896.

Choanotænia infundibulum (Bloch, 1779).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Kenya.

Choanotænia polyorchis (Klaptocz, 1908), Baer, 1925.

HOST. *Milvus migrans parasitus*, Tanganyika (Baylis in Loveridge, 1923). There are also specimens in the British Museum collection from a "brown hawk," Toro, Uganda.

Genus *Dipylidium*, Leuckart, 1896.

Dipylidium caninum (Linnaeus, 1758).

HOST. Dog. Generally distributed in Kenya. Cat. Zanzibar (Meggitt, 1921).

Genus *Joyeuxia*, Lopez-Nerya.

Joyeuxia pasqualei (Diamare, 1893).

HOST. Cat, Zanzibar (Meggit, 1921).

According to Witenberg (1932), *J. chyzeri* (von Ratz, 1897) is a synonym of *J. pasqualei* (Diamare 1893).

Joyeuxia fuhrmanni (Baer, 1924).

HOST. Serval (*Felis capensis hindei*), Ngong, Kenya.

According to Witenberg (1932), this species is also a synonym of *J. pasqualei*. Witenberg has shown that *Dipylidium* sp. (Kolend, 1917) is the same worm as *J. fuhrmanni*. The present specimens also agree with *J. fuhrmanni* and as the specimens were carefully fixed, the writer is unable to concede the appearance of *Joyeuxia* from the serval as being due to contraction only. The fact that on three occasions a cestode, with the same characters, has been collected from the serval gives support to the view that it is a distinct form. While this paper was in preparation a note by Ortlepp (1933) appeared expressing the same opinion.

Sub-family • Paruterinæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Genus *Biuterina*, Fuhrmann, 1902.

Biuterina ugandæ, Baylis, 1919.

HOST. Sunbird (*Cinnyris gutturalis*).

Originally described from Uganda.

Genus *Metroliaesthes*, Ransom, 1900.

Metroliaesthes lucida, Ransom, 1900.

HOST. Domestic fowl, Kenya (Meggitt, 1926).

In his paper on the tapeworms of fowls Meggitt lists Kenya among the localities from which this worm has been collected. The author has not been able to trace any reference on which this statement could have been based.

Genus *Octopetalum*, Baylis, 1914.

Octopetalum gutteræ, Baylis, 1914.

HOST. Guinea-fowl (*Guttera edouardi*), Ngong, Kenya.

Octopetalum longicirrosus, Baer, 1925.

HOST. Guinea-fowl. Specimens in the British Museum collection from Toro and Ankole, Uganda.

Genus *Rhabdometra*, Cholodkovsky, 1906.

Rhabdometra numida (Fuhrmann, 1909).

HOST. Guinea-fowl (*Numida mitrata reichnowi*), Loitokitok, Masai Reserve. Specimens in the British Museum collection from guinea-fowl from Uganda.

Family Hymenolepididæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.
 Sub-family Hymenolepidinæ, Perrier, 1897.
 Genus *Diploposthe*, Jacobi, 1896.

Diploposthe lævis (Bloch, 1782).

HOST. The duck *Nyroca erythrophthalma*, Kabete, Kenya.

Genus *Hymenolepsis*, Weinland, 1858.

Hymenolepis murina (Dujardin, 1845).

HOSTS. *Arvicanthis abyssinicus nairobiæ*, Athi Plains and *Cricetomys gambianum*, Kabete, Kenya.

Hymenolepis carioca (Magalhaes, 1898).

HOST. Domestic fowl, Njoro, Nakuru, Kabete and Nairobi, Kenya.

Hymenolepis megalops (Creplin, 1829).

HOST. *Nyroca erythrophthalma*, Kabete, Kenya.

Hymenolepis multistriata (Rudolphi, 1810).

HOST. "Coot"? (more probably a grebe *Podiceps*), Kabete, Kenya. (Solomon, 1932).

Hymenolepis phoeniconaiadis, Hudson, 1934.

HOST. Lesser flamingo (*Phæniconais minor*), Narok Road, Kenya.

Hymenolepis sp.

HOST. Domestic goose, Kaimosi, Kenya.

This specimen, being without a head, is not determinable specifically.

Hymenolepis sp. near *H. unilateralis* (Rudolphi, 1819).

HOST. *Butorides atricapilla*, Tanganyika (Baylis in Loveridge, 1923).

Fuhrmann (1932) considers Rudolphi's species *Taenia unilateralis* to be a *Dilepis*.

Hymenolepis sp.

HOST. *Podiceps ruficollis capensis*, Tanganyika (Baylis in Loveridge, 1923).

Sub-family Fimbriariinæ, Wolffhugel.
 Genus *Fimbriaria*, Frolich, 1802.

Fimbriaria fasciolaris (Pallas, 1781).

HOST. The duck, *Nyroca erythrophthalma*, Kabete, Kenya.

Family Taeniidæ, Ludwig, 1886.
 Genus *Echinococcus*, Rudolphi, 1810.

Echinococcus granulosus (Batsch, 1786).

HOST. Larval forms have been found occasionally in the liver and lungs of sheep, cattle and pigs at Kabete.

Genus *Tænia*, Linnæus, 1858.

Tænia solium, Linnæus, 1758.

HOST. Larval form (*Cysticercus cellulosæ*) in the muscles of the pig, Naivasha. Previously reported from Kenya (Uplands) by Solomon (1932).

Until the early part of 1933 measly pork was very rarely seen in Kenya. During February of that year a number of specimens were received at Kabete. So far as is known the adult worm has not been recorded from Kenya.

Tænia hydatigena, Pallas, 1766.

HOST. Fairly frequently encountered in dogs at Nairobi and Kabete, Kenya. Lion (*Felis leo masaica*), Ngong, Kenya. Recorded from the dog, Zanzibar (Meggitt, 1921). Larval form (*Cysticercus tenuicollis*) in the peritoneal cavity and liver, is very often found in sheep, and goats, and occasionally seen in cattle throughout the highlands of Kenya (Daubney, 1925). Daubney has recorded the larval form from the meninges of a calf at Kabete (*Loc. cit.*). The writer has once found the larval form in the peritoneal cavity of a Thomson's gazelle (*Gazella thomsoni nasalis*), Laikipia.

Tænia multiceps, Leske, 1780.

HOST. Larval form (*Coenurus cerebralis*) from the lateral ventricle of the brain of a native sheep, Laisamis, Northern Frontier Province.

The adult worm, which occurs in other countries in dogs and jackals, has not been found in Kenya. The larval form has only been seen once and the parasite, which is undoubtedly rare, is probably restricted to the Northern Frontier Province.

Tænia tæniæformis (Batsch, 1786).

HOSTS. Recorded from the domestic cat (Meggitt, 1921), Zanzibar. Larval form (*Strobilocercus fasciolaris*), beneath the capsule of the liver of rats (*Rattus rattus kijabius* and *Arvicanthis abyssinicus nairobiæ*), Kabete, Kenya.

Tænia saginata, Goeze, 1782.

HOST. Man (Daubney and Carman, 1928). Larval form (*Cysticercus bovis*) in the muscles and beneath the epicardium of cattle. Widely distributed in Kenya.

Tænia sp.

HOST. Jackal (Solomon, 1932), Kenya.

The recorded specimens were too immature to determine specifically; but were probably either *T. ovis* or *T. hydatigena*.

Tænia sp.

HOST. Hartbeeste, Athi Plains, Kenya.

Daubney (1929) has reported that cysticerci are not uncommon in the muscles of kongoni on the Athi Plains. Specimens, examined microscopically, appeared to be *C. ovis*.

It may be mentioned here that cysticerci have never been found in the musculature of the Grant's gazelle. The popular idea that the flesh of this antelope should not be eaten on account of the supposed presence of measles is probably due to the frequent occurrence of harmless *Sarcosporidia*.

Tænia sp.

HOST. Spitting cobra.

Solomon (1932) recorded the presence of cysticerci about 2 mm. in diameter on the serous surface of the intestine of this snake. There were no rostellar hooks.

Family Acoleidæ, Fuhrmann, 1907.

Genus, *Diæcocestus*, Fuhrmann, 1900.

Diæcocestus aspera (Mehlis, 1831).

HOST. *Podiceps ruficollis capensis*, Tanganyika (Baylis in Loveridge, 1923).

Family Amabiliidæ, Braun, 1900.

Genus *Amabilia*, Diamare, 1893.

Amabilia lamelligera (Owen, 1835).

HOST. Lesser flamingo (*Phæniconaias minor*), Kabete, Kenya.

Genus *Tatria*, Kowalewski, 1904.

Tatria decacantha, Fuhrmann, 1913.

HOST. "Coot"? (probably a grebe *Podiceps*), Kabete, Kenya. (Solomon, 1932).

Tatria fuhrmanni, Solomon, 1932.

HOST. The same bird as the last species. Described from Kabete.

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For the most part, this bibliography includes references to the occurrence of species in East Africa only. General references mentioned in the text are given; but references to original descriptions of species that were described from other parts of the world are omitted.

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